

Secretary Baker Urges Letters With "Home-touch" For the Boys

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Fossdick:

The eyes of the world are upon our soldiers overseas today not more for what they have done than for what they are now called upon to do. Before them lie the tasks of helping to rehabilitate the devastated lands of France and Belgium and of making sure that the victory in which they have so gloriously shared shall be a permanent one.

This means that we may not expect soon to have them all with us here and to greet them face to face. The postponement of their homecoming will be often uppermost as well in their minds as in ours. They will yet meet and must overcome many difficulties without either the incentive or the excitement lent in the past by the activities of war. They need our help and encouragement now perhaps more than at any other time since they left home in order that they may be inspired and strengthened to maintain that fitness of character, manner and conduct which has earned for them such universal respect.

I believe that among all the influences which may be focused upon this object, the strongest and most far-reaching is that which emanates from home letters, and I therefore urge the mothers, fathers, wives and sisters of our soldiers overseas to express themselves earnestly in their letters as their share in seeing that the high standards which America represents both here and abroad shall be constantly upheld.

Cordially yours,

Newton D. Baker
Secretary of War

Mr. Raymond B. Fossdick,

Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities.

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TURN THE BOYS' THOUGHTS HOMELAND, SAYS FOSDICK, ASKING CO-OPERATION

Washington. (Special).—Just before leaving for France to superintend the demobilization activities of those organizations which recently took part in the United War Work Campaign, Raymond B. Fossdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, was interviewed with regard to the present situation of our overseas forces.

"The problem presented by the gradual demobilization of more than two million men three thousand miles from home is one which will tax all our social resources," said Mr. Fossdick. "It is above all a morale problem, and it must be faced as such, with the full co-operation of families and friends here in this country, if it is to be solved successfully. Every one who has a son, a brother, must help."

"While the war was on our boys were fully occupied; they were still filled with the spirit of adventure, looking forward rather than back. Now, however, the fighting is at an end. They are going to remain, most of them, many months doing work which will be neither exciting nor particularly interesting. They will get lonesome, bored and terribly homesick."

"The \$170,000,000 raised in the recent United War Work drive is to be used precisely to bridge over this period by providing recreation and amusement. But no amount of mere money expended in such a way will be enough. What these boys really want is not diversion, but human interest and sympathy. These things expressed in letters from home will warm their hearts and create a home atmosphere around them, even while they are absent from the family circle."

"Such letters may be a very necessary sheet anchor to windward in the case of some boys. The thought of some one waiting for them, counting on them, will, more than anything else, make them hold back and think twice before plunging into situations which might mean harm and unhappiness for them."

"We have raised the cleanest army in the world. We have kept it clean. We hope to bring it back as clean and strong as it was when it left us. But while we believe our soldiers will stand the present test—the hardest of all in some ways—as bravely and successfully as they have stood every other test of their manhood and endurance, it is our duty to give them all the help we can."

"This, as I have said, can best be rendered by means of letters which will begin now, at once, not only to satisfy their home longings, but to turn their thoughts from tasks already accomplished to the long years of life ahead of them."

HOME FOLKS MUST HELP.

Washington. (Special).—The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has hit upon an important and entirely new idea in the "Letters-from-home" plan just announced.

Pull the boys through the most trying period of their service by writing the right kind of letters, letters full of the home feeling, the mother feeling. This appeal is made to mothers, fathers, sisters and sweethearts by the War Department. It is hoped that millions of inspiring letters will be written the week of December 15, designated as "Letters-from-home" week. Pulpit and press are co-operating to make a great success of the plan.

THE CHEAPNESS OF LIGHT

That the average American family pays no more today for its light than it did in the day of the tallow candle is the assertion of an editorial writer in Engineering and Contracting (Chicago). That it has about twenty times as much light for its money is an incidental fact that seems to the writer worth notice. Even if his estimate of \$2 a month for electric light should appear a little low, there is enough margin to make his comparisons remarkable. Here is at least one necessity, he says, whose cost to the average family can be compared with what it was a century ago, though we use it in twenty-fold quantity. Whose labor brought about this result? And has he been paid what it is worth to the world? The writer hurls those questions at the thinkers who would credit the coal miner, the fireman, the engineer, and the wireman with it all. He writes:

"Of all the necessities of life there is probably but one that annually costs each household no more today than it did a century ago. That necessity is light. According to Dr. Walton Clark, president of the Franklin Institute, the average American family in 1815 used sperm oil and tallow candles that cost \$22 a year. This \$22 purchased 25 candle-power-hours per night, or 9,000 candle-power-hours per annum, from 1815 to 1855. Then came kerosene, which at that time was two-thirds as expensive per candle-power as tallow candles. However, instead of reducing the annual outlay for light, the average family continued to expend about \$22 a year, for which were secured some 13,500 candle-power-hours."

"During the decade of 1855 to 1875 the tallow candle was completely displaced by the improved kerosene lamp and illuminating gas; and the average annual cost for lighting each house was about \$24. Gas then sold for \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the family that used gas entirely spent about \$34 a year. "From 1875 to 1885 kerosene was reduced to 22 cents per gallon and gas to \$2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The average family spent \$30 a year and secured 76,000 candle-power-hours. During the next decade the price of kerosene dropped to 13 cents per gallon and gas went down to \$1.50; but with this reduction of 40 per cent in prices came a reduction of only 17 per cent in the annual expenditure for lighting, the average yearly cost then being \$25 per household."

"Between 1895 and 1905 kerosene had practically disappeared in city houses, for gas had not only fallen to \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet in the larger cities, but the electric current had fallen to 10 cents per kilowatt-hour. Using electricity at this price, and with 'carbon-filament' lamps, the average family secured 50,000 candle-power-hours yearly, for which was paid \$25."

"During the next decade (1905-1915) an astonishing advance occurred in the science of economic illumination, both with gas and electricity. The Welsbach incandescent gas-burner, which had been invented in 1857, was enormously improved, and co-incidentally the Mazda or 'tungsten-filament' incandescent electric lamp was developed."

"Today, with gas at \$1, a thrifty family can secure 200,000 candle-power of gas light for \$15 a year; and a similar family, using electricity at 10 cents, can secure 125,000 candle-power-hours of electric light for \$18 a year."

"Supplementing the foregoing figures of Dr. Clark, the editor is able to say that his appraisals of electric plants and studies of electric rates in many cities have shown that the average family using electricity spends about \$2 a month, or \$24 a year for light. The \$24 ordinarily buys 240 kilowatt-hours; and, using Mazda lamps, each kilowatt produces about 1,000 candle-power, so that the 240 kilowatt-hours generate 240,000 candle-power-mazda lamp is 1,000 hours of steady burning, or about a year at three hours a day, and adding the cost of the lamps (four yearly) to the cost of the electric current (\$20 yearly) enables a family annually to buy 200,000 candle-power-hours for \$24."

"We thus come to two astonishing facts: First, that during the last one hundred years the average American family has not departed widely from an expenditure of \$24 a year for light. Secondly, that the family of today, although spending almost the same sum annually for illumination as was spent by the family of a century ago, secures more than twenty times as much light. This astonishing result is due entirely to American inventors, engineers, and business men."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

First National Bank, Newberg, to Levi Dobbins and wf w1-3 blk 22 Hurley & Large add Newberg \$10.

Ella Bray and husb to Edward A Wright and 15 blk 6 City Park add Newberg \$10.

Broadmead Farm Co. to Geo A and Hattie Withee 20 ac T R Harrison and Wm Culbertson die t 5 s r 5 w \$4000.

W L Brown and wf to F S Wilson 1 69 and e 5 ac blk 12 J Matty's Orchards \$575.

Ida B Burden and husb to Ed E Goupy Co 160 ac s 4 t 3 s r 6 w \$10.

Levi Dobbins to First National Bank of Newberg w1-3 blk 23 Hurley & Large add Newberg \$10.

L J Eddens and wf to R A Olmstead and wf 6.593 ac se 1/4 s 28 t 3 s r 3 w \$10.

R J Hutchcroft and wf to Lillie M Elliott 15 ac Elisha Bedwell die t 2 and 3 s r 4 and 5 w \$500.

Henry W Jones and wf to William Taggart Wilson 1 3, 5, 6 and 7 blk 35 Oak Park add McMinnville \$5000.

Sarah L Kinney to Charley Ray Kinney 29.90 ac S Kinney die t 2 s r 3 w \$10.

Sarah L Kinney to Fred D Kinney 25 ac S Kinney die t 3 s r 3 w \$10.

Edward Lange to Adolf and Margaret Lange 10 ac Edwin T Stone die t 6 s r 5 w \$1625.

Erick Larsen to Frank C Campbell 4 ac John Richardson die t 5 s r 3 w \$350.

James G Lee and wf to S B Huston and 1/4 int in 67.21 ac David Booth die t 2 s r 3 w \$1.

Julius Nissen and wf to Lawrence Peter Nissen 1 8 and w 9 ac 1 7 Brookside Fruit Farm \$3250.

Silva M Osborne to Wm R Osborne 9.02 ac E C Williams and 11.25 ac John Watt die t 5 s r 4 w \$1.

Matilda Petch and husb to Lillie M Elliott 17 ac Elisha Bedwell die t 2 and 3 s r 4 and 5 w \$500.

Virginia K Skelton to S L Parrett trustee 162.17 ac s 31 t 2 s r 2 w \$1.

Jennie Waymire and husb to G A Withee 20 ac John Sherwood die t 5 s r 4 w \$1825.

William Taggart Wilson to Henry W Jones and wf 402.58 ac Robert Henderson and M Payne die t 5 s r 5 w \$48000.

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